

Fair and cold tonight. Fair and warmer Tuesday.

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WAR WITH AMERICA AIM OF DIPLOMATS, SAYS EMIL WITTE

U. S.-Germany Clash
Was Narrowly Averted
in 1902.

Scene of Efforts Was in
Washington—Book
Published.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—That war between the United States and Germany was possibly averted by a narrow margin at the time of Prince Henry's visit to America, in 1902, is declared by former Councillor Emil Witte, of the German Embassy, at Washington, in his book "Secrets of a German Embassy," placed on sale today.

The Kaiser's yacht Hohenzollern, which conveyed Prince Henry, left New York suddenly several days before scheduled time. Witte asserts that its sudden departure was due to the discovery of a plot to blow up the Hohenzollern in New York harbor, the plan being to involve the nations in war.

Practically every page in the book is of interest to America in the revelation of alleged attempts by German diplomats to create pro-German sentiment throughout the United States.

Used the Newspapers.

Witte professes to have begun his duties at Washington in 1899 and says he was intrusted with the task of putting pro-German articles into American newspapers. To accomplish this, he asserts, that he concealed his connection with the embassy, represented himself as a special correspondent for the North German Gazette, and became as "chummy" as possible with leading American newspaper men. He adds that Count M. C. Sackendorff, then Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, assisted him, as a loyal German, with letters of introduction.

Numerous articles casting suspicion of England's intention toward the United States designed to create dissension between the Anglo-Saxon powers, were got into newspapers, according to the author.

Witte says matters came to a crisis in April, 1900, when Prince Henry von Buelow cabled the German ambassador at Washington in connection with Samoa, requesting that the message be communicated to American newspapers. Witte professes to have transmitted the telegram, and to have launched it into all the papers that would print it.

Attacks on Bismarck.

He adds that he had to attend to von Holleben's private interests. He relates that when it was reported that Prince Herbert Bismarck was to be made ambassador a violent attack on Bismarck which Witte had published in a Washington paper, February 28, 1899, sending the article to the Kaiser to prove that the appointment would be welcome in America.

The author concludes that a friend's gossip finally revealed his connection with the German Embassy, that American newspaper men ostracized him as a traitor, who had gained their confidence by false pretenses, and that this ended his usefulness.

Many other revelations of equal interest are set out in the book. All the newspapers of the last quarter, containing extracts, accompanied by sardonic comments.

POLICE ARRESTED 272 DURING LAST QUARTER

In his report, submitted to the Commissioners of the District today, Inspector Boardman, chief of the local detective bureau, shows that 272 arrests were made during the quarter ended September 30. Of this number, 175 cases resulted in convictions, 69 were dismissed, 30 were not-prossed, and 6 are still pending.

The total value of property returned through the bureau amounted to \$1,575.95. Detectives Farham and O'Brien led the force for the last quarter, having been responsible for the return of \$83.60 worth of property. Detectives Weedon and Durling, however, were close seconds, with a record of \$33.55.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The first general frost bearing high of the season has been moving slowly east-southeast from the Dakotas during the last few days. It now reached the Ohio valley, and extends thence southwestward into Arkansas. The southern limit of light frost this morning extends from southwestern Georgia through central Alabama and Mississippi into southern Arkansas. Heavy to killing frost is reported as far south as Augusta, Ga., and Shreveport, La., but the heaviest frost has occurred in Texas. No rain of consequence has fallen in any part of the United States in the last twenty-four hours, except western New York. It is warmer in the Plains States and the Missouri valley.

Fair weather is probable tonight and Tuesday in this forecast district. It will be slightly warmer tonight in the lower Mississippi valley, and warmer Tuesday generally throughout the district.

Steamers departing today from European ports will have fresh northwesterly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

TEMPERATURE.
2 a. m. 46
10 noon. 51
1 p. m. 51

SUN TABLE.
Sun sets today. 5:24
Sun rises tomorrow. 6:08

TIDE TABLE.
High water today. 1:20 p. m.
Low water today. 7:30 p. m.
High water tomorrow. 11:55 a. m.
Low water tomorrow. 5:58 a. m., 9:14 p. m.

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va., Oct. 14.—Potomac cloudy; Shenandoah clear.

SMALL LEAVES; STRIKERS SAY HE IS QUITTER

Telegraphers' Leader Dis-
appears Following Trou-
ble With Operators.

Police Charge Crowd of
Operators in New
York Streets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Samuel J. Small, president of the United Commercial Telegraphers, gave up his room on the parlor floor of the Astor House at 5 a. m. today and disappeared—unescorted and alone. After he had been hooted out of a mass meeting yesterday, where he was charged with mismanagement and cowardice, he was not seen by the strikers.

The opinion that Small must resign was expressed on all sides at the union headquarters today. Friction has existed between him and his subordinate national officers as well as with the local officers. The trouble reached its culmination when Small sent out messages to various locals advising them to vote on the question of discontinuing the strike and saying that the treasury was depleted.

Claim He Held Fund.

The local officials charge that Small has held back the insurance fund of \$15,000 and has insisted that \$5,000 must be held in the treasury of the national organization.

"Why should we keep on paying salaries to officials who say we are losing?" said Percy Thomas, deputy national president, who heretofore has been one of Small's staunch supporters.

The local leaders will take steps at once to recover from the national treasury \$3,000, which is New York's share of the funds held in reserve by Small.

Matter of Indifference.

Superintendent Brooks, of the Western Union, said:

"We are in better shape now than before the strike and the expulsion of Small is a matter of indifference to us. We can give work to a certain number of men if they wish to come back, but we will not dismiss anyone to make room for them."

Percy Thomas said the union had no idea of giving up, but would fight harder than ever. He said that he believed with a fearless leader the strike would be won quickly.

A police charge and two arrests broke up a demonstration by striking telegraphers in front of the Western Union building early today.

The unionists, wearing big badges with the word "Stick," assembled in front of the building in accordance with a resolution adopted at yesterday's meeting, calling for a show of strength and determination to hold out against the telegraph companies.

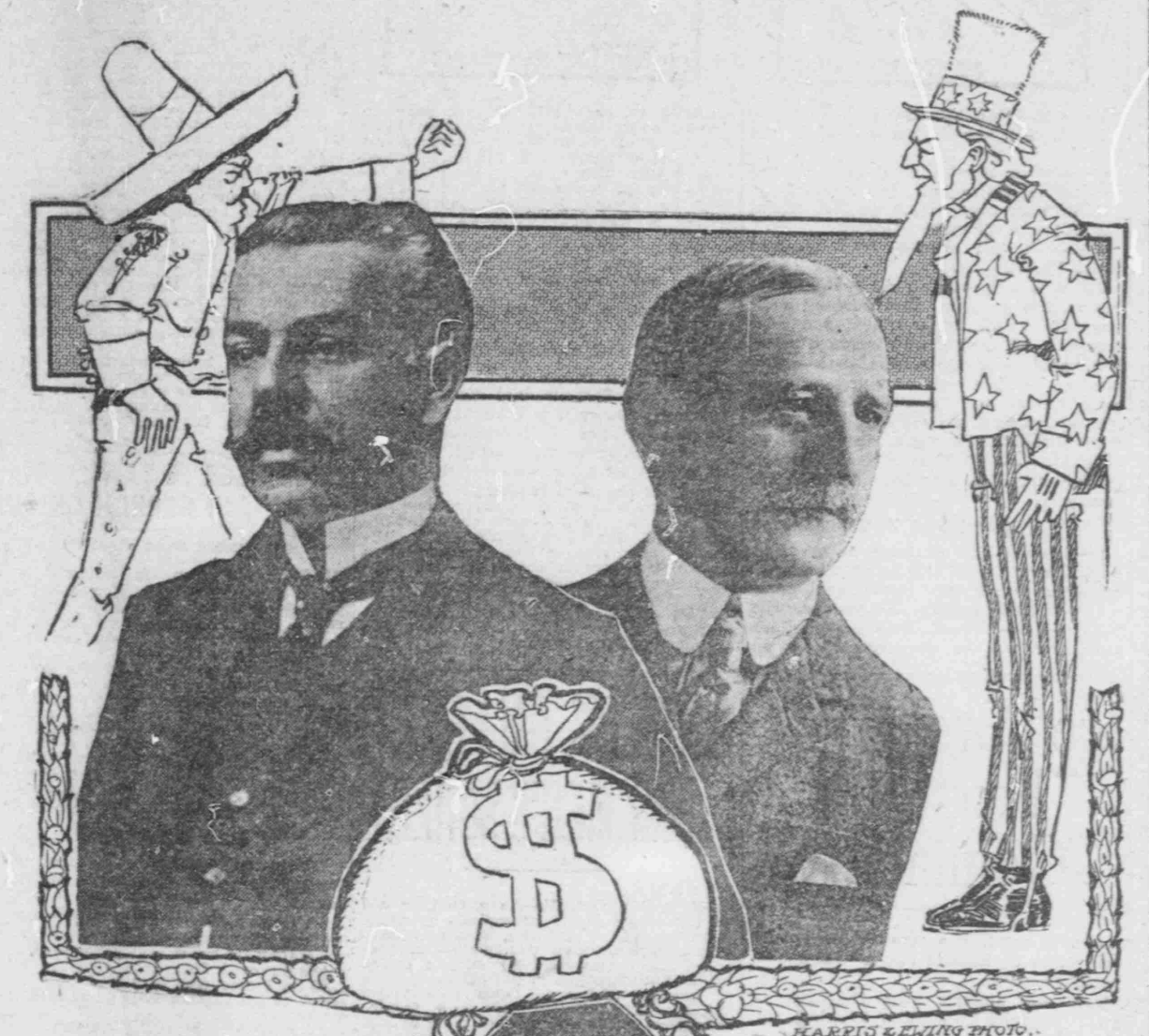
Crowd Blocks Street.

Their appearance in front of the Western Union's building gathered an immense crowd, and blocked Broadway for blocks. The commotion and shouting brought every one in the building to the windows, and started a rumor that there was to be an attack on the strike-breakers.

The police charged the crowd and James Harriets and Anthony Corbie, both wearing telegraphers' badges, were arrested charged with disorderly conduct.

In front of the Postal building the strikers contented themselves with parading on the opposite side of the street. "We have already made arrangements to defend the two strikers arrested," it was said at union headquarters. "We will see them through. Plans are complete for demonstrations in all parts of the city. Our men will march in bodies through the streets and for this we obtained permits. This is no smoldering fight any more. It is now out in the open, and to the death."

Venezuela Quarrels With U. S.; Revision of Awards Demanded; Refused by Castro Government



J. DEJ. PAUL,
Venezuelan Secretary of State.

TAUNTS AMERICA WITH COURSE OF SECRETARY HAY

State Department Here
Refuses to Discuss
Any Phases of
Trouble.

Venezuela, under the leadership of the aggressive Castro, is again at odds with the United States.

So far has the friction gone as the result of a demand by the United States for a revision of the award by the Mixed Commission of 1903 in the case of the Orinoco Steamship Company, that some tart correspondence has passed between William W. Russell, the United States minister to Venezuela, and Dr. Jose de J. Paul, the Venezuelan minister for foreign affairs.

Although the State Department maintains a strict silence in regard to this diplomatic quarrel, The Times is in a position to say that Mr. Russell notified Dr. Paul, in an official communication under date of September 20, 1907, that the acceptance by the United States of \$3,771.10 bolivars on September 16 did not bind the United States not to ask for a revision of the award.

To this Dr. Paul replied that there would be no revision of the award.

At Odds Over Two Cases.

In his letter to Dr. Paul, Minister Russell said:

"In accepting this first installment of the awards of the Mixed Commission of 1903 my Government instructs me to say that it insists upon a revision of the award in the case of the Orinoco Steamship Company, and that pending final settlement of this question no portion of any moneys which may be paid by Venezuela will be considered as paid on account of or application to that award."

"As to the case of the Orinoco Company (Ltd.), however, my Government does not share the view of the government of Venezuela that the acceptance of the sum awarded in this case is inconsistent with the position of the United States as set forth in my memorandum of March 20, and my notes of July 9 and August 12."

Venezuela's Tart Reply.

The following day Dr. Paul replied, saying:

"The receipt that your excellency has given to the bank has for this government the following meaning: That your excellency, acting in your character of representative of the Government of the United States, which is a creditor of the Venezuelan government, under the awards of the Mixed Commission, created by the Washington Protocol of February 17, 1903, has received from the Bank of Venezuela \$3,771.10 bolivars, which is the first installment owed by the Ven-

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JAPAN SCARES RUSSIA

Fortifies Manchuria
And Korea in Great
Haste.

Her Spies Flood Rus-
sian Pacific Coast.
Navy Active.

General Linevitch Re-
ports Conditions to
The Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 14.—General Linevitch, commander-in-chief of the Russian Siberian army, has reported to the general staff in St. Petersburg as follows:

"The Japanese government is erecting hastily in Manchuria and Korea fortifications and sending enormous quantities of ammunition to the place. Under disguise of various business enterprises, they are buying properties from Chinamen in all the strategically important points adjoining our Siberian frontier, especially around Vladivostok and Blagoveshchensk, to accumulate the ammunition."

Navy Too Prepares for War.

"Hundreds of similar cases indicate the preparation of war. Similar preparations are reported in the navy, and in the harbor of Korsakoff in Saghalin. A special detailed report will follow by courier."

At the time this dispatch was sent by General Linevitch, the Russian police had arrested two Japanese spies near Blagoveshchensk disguised as Russian telegraphic officials, who were making topographical measurements around the forts in Siberia.

As was the case before the last war, the whole Russian Pacific coast and the adjoining points having forts and strategic importance in Siberia are again filled with the Japanese spies.

Taft Visit Awakening Friendliness.

The coming visit of the American Secretary of War Taft and his party to Siberia is regarded in Russia military circles as a very important event and strong sympathy is prevailing for a Russo-American alliance. General Linevitch will meet Taft personally and have a long consultation with him. At a meeting of officers, General Linevitch said recently:

"I would rather present the whole of Siberia to the Americans than give the Japanese burial ground for a single soldier. The Americans help us to make a peace, but we will urge them now to declare a war and join us. We will be beaten enough in land and I know the Americans will be strong enough in their excellent navy. I drink for the success of our friendship with the greatest of all people—the Americans."

KILLS HIS BRIDE AND THEN HIMSELF

Civil War Veteran Believed
to Be Perpetrator of
Double Tragedy.

PIKEVILLE, Ky., Oct. 14.—Gen. Webb Syck, a civil war veteran, is believed to have shot and killed his young bride of two weeks and then committed suicide at their home in Fairview, a suburb.

General Syck was found dead in the yard, while his wife's body lay on a bed. She was formerly Mrs. Jane Burris, connected with some of the most prominent families in northeastern Kentucky. The double tragedy is supposed to have followed a bitter quarrel of the previous day. General Syck and his bride had just returned from their honeymoon trip through the South.

The murdered woman was General Syck's third wife. His first wife died many years ago and his second wife divorced him ten years ago. It is thought that General Syck's mind became unbalanced during the quarrel with his bride as he was desperately in love with her and insanely jealous.

He Knew

A man was in Butts' Pharmacy not long ago to put an ad in The Times at their Want Ad Branch. "Do you know," he said, "I believe if I wanted anything, from a toothpick to a thousand-acre farm, I'd advertise in The Times' want columns. I always get results."

A. F. PULIDO,
Venezuelan Charge d'Affaires Here.

FISH WILL INVOKE COURTS AGAINST HARRIMAN PARTY

Claimed That Illinois
Central's Charter Frees
It From Statute.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Driven to despair by his inability to arouse the stockholders of the Illinois Central railroad to the danger which he says threatens the property should Edward H. Harriman continue to dominate it, Stuyvesant Fish is preparing an appeal to the courts.

All day yesterday he remained closeted with his attorneys, P. L. Lumsden, of New York, and H. W. Leman, of Chicago, at the Auditorium Annex, preparing a petition asking the courts to enjoin any person or corporation from voting any stock in the coming annual meeting which may be owned or controlled by the Union Pacific.

In anticipation of this action William Nelson Cromwell, formerly of the Panama Canal Commission, arrived today in Chicago to take charge of the Harriman interests.

The preliminary papers are being drawn up by two attorneys now on the ground, but Judge J. D. Dill, a no less noted corporation attorney than Mr. Cromwell, has been summoned from New Jersey to take charge of the Fish case. Unless there is some change in the program it is likely that court proceedings will be commenced late today or tomorrow morning. It is understood to be Mr. Fish's purpose to lay before the court all of the alleged evils which have come from Harriman consolidations, or which may come.

The action, it is said, will be brought under an Illinois statute, which prohibits one corporation from owning stock in another. The Harriman lawyers declare that the Illinois Central, by reason of its special charter, would be exempt from the operation of this law. It is understood that Mr. Fish hopes to secure a temporary injunction, which will delay the annual meeting until the courts can pass upon the important questions involved.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Bearing evidence of buffeting by tremendous seas, the Catherine, a forty-five-foot yawl, has been towed into port after a voyage of four months and six days from Liverpool. There were on board Capt. William H. Small, of Liverpool; his mate, Angus Horn; and Stump, a large Maltese cat. Owing to strong head winds, a southerly course had to be shaped after leaving the Irish coast, and the log of the Catherine shows that 7,319 miles were covered.

When the Catherine reached a dock at the foot of Twenty-third street, South Brooklyn, yesterday morning, Captain Small had completed one stage of a voyage in search of a hidden treasure. He is on his way to an island off the coast of Honduras, where he hopes to find \$5,000,000 in Spanish gold, believed to have been buried there by La Roche, a pirate, 100 years ago. The last stage of the journey will depend largely on circumstances, for Captain Small says his crew have become exhausted and that he came to this city in search of financial aid to complete the search.

Two Men Crossed Ocean.

In telling of the voyage of the Catherine Captain Small said:

"We sailed from Liverpool June 7. There were two in the crew besides myself, but one of the men, Patrick Hogan, deserted after we put into Skerries, on the Irish coast, after several days of bad weather. After leaving Liverpool we encountered high seas and strong winds and had a hard time of it. On the morning we put into Skerries, where we stopped until the 14th.

"Leaving Skerries June 14 we had bad weather most of the time, and were driven back to sea south of the coast of Ireland, reaching Paulduff on June 18. We lay there nine days and then encountered a strong blow on July 11, and we were forced into the Bay of Biscay. There was some damage to our mizen rigging, which we repaired and beat our way out again. We ran into northeastern trade winds and on July 20 made Ponte del Garde, St. Michael, Azores.

Met Hurricane.

"We lay in port until August 1, repairing damage and taking on an extra supply of provisions and water, which we expected would hold out until we could reach New York. After we left the Azores we had fair weather for several days, and lay to for two days in a calm. All went well after this un-

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